

# The People.

VOL. VII.—NO. 18.

## MURDER OUT.

### The Pitiable Condition of Miners Admitted by their Fakirs.

### CONSISTENT LYING IMPOS-SIBLE.

**The Miners' Strike Compels the Labor Fakirs Among the Miners to Publish the Facts that Prove that all the Claims Hitherto Made About the Great Things Done by the "Pure and Simple" Unions are False—Now Trade Unionism's Imperative Mission—The Hope of the Workers Lies in the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.**

Murder will out. The crew of criminals, who, in the capacity of "labor leaders," labor fakirs in fact, have for so many years carried on an inhuman traffic in the bone and flesh, and even in the lives of the unhappy workingmen, regularly stand exposed and their crimes uncovered every time that, driven by want, their rank and file break out into a strike. In order to live quite well without work, some times to live very well without work, the labor misleader need funds; the funds proceed from two sources: from dues and from political corruption. The regular and running source is the former. To rake in dues, there must be members; to rake in members there must be told big lies about what the pure and simple organizations have done for the toilers. These lies have acted as birdlime; untold numbers of toilers fell into the toils of the labor fakirs. This process of wheeling the toilers into the unions so as to be able to pluck them of dues has been virtually murder; it strengthened the fleecing powers of the bosses by leading the men on false scents for the improvement of their condition, it thereby kept them in privation, tapped their life-springs, shortened their lives, and, in many cases caused directly their lives. The conduct of the labor fakirs is nothing short of murder. But murder

The present miners' strike brings out facts that give the lie direct to all the "pure and simple" claims made by the labor fakir leaders among the miners as to the good things the union has done for the men; and what gives the facts greater force is that they are furnished by these rascally labor leaders themselves, now that they are anxious to get support for their victims. Here, for instance, is what "President" (mark well the big titles of all these fakirs) M. D. Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, says:

"That wages have been reduced below the living point no one will deny who is at all familiar with the conditions surrounding the lives and earnings of the mine workers. The following comparison of prices paid in 1893 with those paid at present tells the story. The great mining district of Western Pennsylvania paid for mining in 1893, thin vein, 79 cents, and thick vein, 65 cents per ton. The rate paid at present is, thin vein, 47 to 54 cents per ton; thick vein, 28 to 30 cents per ton.

"During the same year the prices in Ohio and Indiana was 70 cents and 75 cents per ton respectively. At present it is 51 cents per ton, or less, in both States, with a reduction offered or at least contemplated in Ohio to 45 cents per ton, in consequence of the low prices in Western Pennsylvania.

"This ratio of fallen wages holds good all along the line, affecting every mining State almost equally alike.

"In the great Hocking Valley district of Ohio the average wages per miner in one of the largest mines during a period of eight months, from October 1, 1896, to June 1, 1897, was \$60 per man, or \$7.50 per man per month gross earnings; from this amount the cost of mine supplies are deducted, leaving the remainder with which to pay house rent, coal, etc., and support his family.

"At another mine in the same district the gross earnings of 39 miners is shown by the written statements of the company to aggregate \$233.98 for two weeks' labor, or an average of \$2.87 per man per week. For the same period the deductions for company store, powder and rent, including some back rental, aggregate \$619.29. The deductions for store alone, which bespeaks the total cost of supporting 39 families for two weeks, amounts to \$178.05, or an average of \$2.28 per family per week.

"Further illustrations indicative of the poverty and extreme suffering of the miners and equally as heartrending can be found everywhere. Ohio furnishes a fair example of the general condition of mining. I quote from the report of R. M. Haseltine, chief inspector of mines in Ohio, for 1895, when the mining rate was 55 cents per ton: "Therefore at 55 cents per ton the daily wages will be found to be \$1.32, or a total of \$221.75 for the year's work, which will give to each miner an average of \$18.48 per month." This, it will be remembered, is exclusive of all deductions, and that the mining rate was 4 cents per ton higher than the present price. The amount of increase in wages demanded and for which we are now contending is but 9 cents per ton over our former scale, together with

a readjustment of machine mining, which will place it upon an equal basis with pick mining, giving to each their just proportion."

The murder is out. These unhappy miners could not possibly have been worse off without their "pure and simple" union. Had they been organized all these years in labor unions such as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, they would have been in every respect better off; they would have had a strong political party of the proletariat back of them whose growth would certainly have curbed the inroads of their bosses, and untold millions expended by them and used up by their fakir leaders in the shape of dues would have been spared to them, and that which they would have expended would have been expended in the work of education, to help enlighten their fellow wage slaves in all the other industries, draw them together into a solid class-conscious and intelligent movement for their emancipation, and drill them for the final struggle to overthrow their oppressors by the overthrow of their oppressors' social system of Capital. Now they are sans money, sans organization, sans protection from a political party of labor, sans information—a pitiful prey to the vampire capitalist.

But all is not lost; though the lesson is dearly paid for, it is telling. The organization of a Miners' Local Alliance, seventy odd strong, in the midst of these striking times in Buena Vista, Pa., together with the organization of other alliances of the trade in the same state during the last months are encouraging signs. Bleeding at every limb from the scourges inflicted by the capitalist and from the bites of the labor fakirs, the American proletariat will yet be emancipated from the thrall of wage-slavery, fired to the deed by the breath of the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

### MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE PLANK

Of the Platform of the Socialist Labor Party.

1.—WHEREAS, The privilege of performing certain public services and functions, involving the use of public property and the exercise of the public right to levy taxes in the various forms of dues, fares, rentals, etc., upon the persons to whom such necessary services are rendered, has been unduly and corruptly granted to private corporations, who have used and abused the said privilege for their own unlimited enrichment, watered their stocks in order to conceal their scandalous profits, bribed aldermen, legislators, judges and executive officials, violated their charters and contracts, evaded taxation, starved their employees, provoked bloody conflicts between authority and hunger, assumed police powers, sacrificed human life to their greed and generally "damned the people!"

RESOLVED, That every official elected by the Socialist Labor party shall, within the sphere of his functions, diligently work for the absolute and unconditional recovery, by the cities, of the municipal franchises, privileges, rights and property that have already been alienated to private corporations, and against any further such grant or alienation under any circumstances or upon any conditions whatsoever; to the end that all such franchises be operated by the cities.

2.—WHEREAS, It has heretofore been the practice of municipal bodies to carry on their affairs on the so-called "business principles" of capitalism, namely, high salaries, fees or perquisites for the idle bosses, and starvation wages for the industrial employees; so that the worker in the public service is, like the worker in private employment, robbed of three-quarters of the value produced by his manual or intellectual exertions;

RESOLVED, That Socialist officials shall vigorously urge the application of the fundamental principles of the Cooperative Commonwealth to all municipal services, as far as possible under present conditions. They shall, in particular, insist upon the following demands: 1.—The election, by the employees, of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers not elected by a general vote of the people; 2.—A minimum salary, supplemented by an equal distribution, among the employees, of a portion of the surplus value (or profit), which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations; 3.—Another portion of the said surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief fund for the sick employees of the municipality; 4.—The remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of the said public services, the price of which shall be reduced to the people to the extent of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements.

On September 12th the Mayor of Somerville is to speak in that town on the "Labor Question." A Socialist is to answer him.

Comrade D. De Leon Speaks Friday, July 30, at Pleasure Hall, 62 Pitt street, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Municipal Programme of the S. L. P."

That is a pretty echo that is preparing for the Diamond Jubilee in the shape of an uprising in India. At every turn, whether on a private or public stage, the truth is run up against that a lie, be it ever so clever, is like a false cheque drawn against a bank which returns eventually, if not sooner, with the mark: "No effects."

### IN THE LISTS.

#### First Socialists Labor Party Ticket on Kentuckian Soil.

Although it is Only a Municipal Ticket in Louisville, its Programme Emphatically Places the National Issue of the Abolition of Wage Slavery in the Foreground—Local Demands in Strict Keeping With the Interests of the Working Class.

#### MANIFESTO TO THE CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE.

For the first time in the history of Louisville the Socialist Labor party enters the municipal campaign.

Throughout the civilized world the Socialist Labor party is battling against one and the same enemy—CAPITALISM; and consequently its warfare is of an entirely different nature from that of the capitalist parties.

While the capitalist parties, without exception, are constantly striving to STRENGTHEN their power over the people, the Socialist Labor party seeks to ABOLISH all such power, and in its stead to establish a Social democracy.

In other words, the people shall govern themselves, obtain ABSOLUTE control over ALL governmental and legislative bodies, and shall transform the means of production and distribution from individual into public ownership.

Only in this manner is it possible that the working class can free itself from the present degrading conditions of wage-slavery, and therefore the Socialist Labor party demands the abolition of the present capitalistic competitive system, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

But although we are aware of the fact that it is impossible to permanently better the conditions of the laboring class under the present system, nevertheless as a protest against our present corrupt city government, we make the following demands, which shall constitute our local

#### MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

1st.—We demand that the city of Louisville shall transform ALL local electric light and power plants, gas works, water works, street, railway lines, bridges, etc., also all other industries, requiring municipal franchises, from private ownership into municipal ownership, and that all the herein mentioned public necessities be furnished to the people of Louisville at cost price.

Further, that all the above mentioned plants or industries be operated CO-OPERATIVELY by the employees, said employees to be under municipal control, but no employee to be discharged for religious or political reasons.

2d.—We demand that the city of Louisville establish public asylums for the aged sick and homeless of both sexes, but that all such asylums be situated in healthy districts, and furnished with all modern conveniences.

3d.—We demand that a system be established under which it will be possible to control the conditions of health in workshop and factory, and also the purity and quality of all articles of food and drink.

4th.—We demand that the city furnish all such school children with food and clothing, whose parents are unable to personally attend to the same.

5th.—We demand that all city work be given direct to workingmen, without the intervention of contractors or middlemen; that such workingmen be paid by the city DIRECT in UNITED STATES MONEY, that eight (8) hours constitute a legal workday, and that the lowest wages paid for such 8 hour day be two (\$2) dollars.

6th.—We demand further that the unemployed of the city be furnished with permanent work in repairing and building streets and other utilities, mentioned elsewhere in this programme.

7th.—We demand that the women be given full and equal suffrage in all school elections, and that they be made eligible to the school board.

In order to submit the foregoing demands, together with our national platform, to the people of Louisville, we have nominated the following citizens to represent our principles in the present municipal campaign:

For Mayor:

AUGUST SCHNEIDER.

For Alderman:

ALBERT SCHMUTZ.

CHRIST LANDOLT.

CHAS. LEYLE.

FRED RIST.

FRANK GIFFEY.

JAMES D. MANNING.

For Councilman:

R. F. CALDWELL, 1st Ward.

AUG. SPAETH, 3d Ward.

FRITZ ZIMMERMANN, 6th Ward.

LOUIS FLEISCHER, 11th Ward.

WM. A. WOLFF, 12th Ward.

That is a pretty echo that is preparing for the Diamond Jubilee in the shape of an uprising in India. At every turn, whether on a private or public stage, the truth is run up against that a lie, be it ever so clever, is like a false cheque drawn against a bank which returns eventually, if not sooner, with the mark: "No effects."

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

### BICYCLE REVELATIONS

#### Of Mental and Economic Conditions in Rural Districts.

Two Comrades from Albany, N. Y., Start on their Wheels Across Lots on a Tour of Exploration—Crass Ignorance Found to Prevail Amid Hard Toil and Painful Privation—Crops of Children and Mortgages—High Tariff and Anti-Immigration Idols.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—On the 29th instant Comrade Boland, of Troy, and myself mounted our bicycles and started on a tour through the neighboring country for the purpose of making some observations on the condition of the toilers on the farms and in the small towns away from the cities.

The first stop was made at Boyntonville, an agricultural hamlet of perhaps twenty dwellings. Here we found the farmers busy harvesting. When questioned about prospects the answer of one and all was that, in the endeavor to keep their heads above water, the struggle was becoming harder and harder, with greater disadvantages to contend at every recurring season.

Comrade Boland asked a sturdy yeoman: "What do you raise chiefly around here?" The witty answer told the story of the entire community: "Well, by gosh, I've had better luck raisin' children than anything else so far, but I guess before long I'll have to raise a mortgage."

They knew nothing of Socialism, and had never seen a Socialist before that they knew of, but were of the opinion that something would have to be done or they would be compelled to give up the struggle.

The next stop was at Hoosick Falls, a town formerly of about 8,000 inhabitants, and the site of the W. A. Wood-Mower and Reaper Co.'s plant. This concern was formerly the only industry in the place, and the main support of the inhabitants, employing nearly 2,000 hands. Many of these employees had invested their earnings in homes for themselves and families. Three years ago the concern went into the hands of a receiver, and the works stopped; the result was the same old story: the cottages and savings of a life-time were swept away; what was once a happy community was turned into an abode of misery, and the greater part of the workers were compelled to start out penniless to do battle with the world among strangers, or else remain and subsist on charity. Last year the works were started again, with about one-fourth the number of employees and greatly reduced wages. Several other small concerns, employing mostly women and children at starvation wages, located there for the purpose of taking advantage of the situation, like carrion crows, to pick the bones of the helpless proletariat. No Socialist agitation was ever held in the place, hence the people's knowledge of Socialism is limited. When the subject was broached to one venerable wage earner, sixty years of age, he "reckoned" that the country would be good enough as it is if they would only stop lettin' in them confounded furriers."

He also boasted that no one need starve in that town, for they had spent \$68,000 the previous year to take care of the poor. However, quite a number listened to our propositions, and a few questions were asked and answered satisfactorily. We came to the conclusion that this would be a good field to work in. No doubt arrangements will be made in the near future for a meeting, with good prospects of organizing a Section.

At North Hoosick and Walloomsac things were just as bad. Inability to find employment was driving many of the people away, the Lord only knows where. We visited the historic ground on the Walloomsac River where the battle of Bennington was fought. Strange to relate, upon the "sacred" soil where "Molly" Stark wallowed the red coats there are now a number of shanties, the dwellings for the present farm "help;" these shanties are not fit to put a respectable donkey in!

Take notice ye "Sons" and "Daughters" of the Revolution! Call the world to witness how you have revolutionized the glorious inheritance that the ancestors you boast about left to these humble sons of toil!

On we went, across the line into Vermont and to the village of Bennington. Here some of the mills and factories were running with a few hands, or on short time, and some not at all. The unemployed were numerous enough, though scarcely one we met had any conception of the cause of his condition. When it was suggested to one that he ought to become a Socialist, he replied that they had no "lodge" in the town, thinking the Socialists were an order of some kind. The farmers in the surrounding country were in the same plight as those we left behind in New York State. A farm without a mortgage is the exception, not the rule. One farmer was found about two miles from the village, who, in addition to his agricultural pursuits, had an ice route in the town, and also kept a grocery store. With fifteen hours of labor every day, in the three different branches of business, he managed to make a scanty living, no more. He knew that times were hard, but was of the opinion that business would be better if people would only work more; most of them were too "durn" lazy. A consignment of sugar came into the store during our visit; ditto bill for the same. The new tariff bill had passed. The price had risen. His competitor had laid in a stock in advance. Result—loss to our merchant. Needless to state there was wailing and gnashing of teeth. The incident, coupled with our conversation, resulted in shattering this man's faith in his life-long idol—high tariff. An approaching thunder cloud caused us to hasten away without having ascertained

whether his reasoning would now lead him. Not a single labor organization was found during the whole trip, either "pure and simple" or progressive.

One fact throughout this hide-bound Republican community stood out in bold relief. It was the sentiment of all that the present administration must do something to lighten the burdens of the people or Republicanism was at an end. These people are, indeed, being pushed by necessity, and are ready to move as soon as the right course shall have been pointed out to them. The difficulties of reaching them are great, however, and I am more convinced than ever that the brunt of the battles will have to be borne by the proletariat of the larger industrial centres. With the workingmen solidly organized in cities, politically as well as industrially, we can then look to the country. That our energies should for the present be mainly directed in the city districts is the opinion of J. E. ALEXANDER.

### LET THERE BE LIGHT!

Class-Consciousness the Touchstone of Right Principles.

And a great light shone forth to guide the people out of bondage. And many saw, and some followed. But others, whose vision was weakened and blurred by the false lights of capitalism, could not see aright, and some said, it is green, and others said "Lo, it is white;" and some said it is hither, and others thither; but those who had seen it first said, "Nay, it is straight ahead, and the color is red, like the blood of all mankind."

And as many as came and stood upon the platform of Class-consciousness saw that it was indeed so, and they took the false lights and followed them no more.

There is probably no one detail so essential to Socialist propaganda as the inculcation of class-consciousness. The necessary elements for a successful campaign against the existing regime are present in abundance. The process of evolution which has resulted in the capitalist system and its ultimate perfection and decay has at the same time produced the elements of dissatisfaction, which, together with the natural attributes, intelligence and ambition, rest in solution in the social body as salt is in solution in sea water.

Bungling alchemists have stirred and riled in vain attempts to produce an ideal while ignoring the material. Many a visionary has left his bones to bleach in Tennessee or Washington in a futile search for the fountain of youth. Political quacks and economic fakirs have gone and will go about calling upon the multitude to rise up and follow them.

How, then, shall we guard against being ourselves misled, and how warn the proletariat that they may see clearly and in turn teach others? Plainly enough the touchstone which will precipitate the disunited elements into a substance of social harmony is the consciousness of class interests, and that alone is a safe test to apply to any and all propositions advanced to wage-workers.

Thus, a proposition to so change the "legal tender" law as to enable debtors to more easily discharge their obligations will not bear the test, as the benefits will not be derived

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,321
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,127
In 1894.....	33,153
In 1896 (Presidential)....	36,584

The economicsubjection of the man of labor to the monopolizer of the means of labor—that is, the source of life—lies at the bottom of servitude in all its forms of social misery, mental degradation, and political dependence.

Marx.

In the absence of a daily paper in the English language, the municipal campaign in this great city must depend greatly, if not mainly, upon the plentifullness with which the General Campaign Committee and the special campaign organizations will furnish literature, and upon the diligence with which the Comrades will spread such literature at the meetings, on the streets and in the houses of the city's proletariat.

The party's thorough discipline, brooking no paltering; its uncompromising attitude; its clear cut principles; its unquestioned rectitude—all this has intensified the rays of the light it has been shedding all around, has recommended it to the confidence, the esteem, and the admiration of increasing numbers. The capitalist class is doing its work to perfection by plowing the field for the seed of Socialism. Agitation by word of mouth must not be overestimated; printed agitation is the pre-eminent means for the spread of light. Let that not be wanting, nor the men to distribute it, and this November's harvest will be plentiful.

## BORROWED FEATHERS.

Mr. G. C. Clemens, a Kansas "Reformer" and reporter for the Supreme Court of Kansas—a job for which he fished as a reward for his support of the Presidential candidate of the silver mine magnates, who fleece and shoot their workers—imagines that he overthrows the Socialist principle of the class struggle with the following declaration that appears in the Chicago "Record," and is reproduced in other Western papers:

"When, beginning with Tolstoi, William Morris, Wendell Phillips and others like them, I run back through history to Gaius and Tiberius, Gracchus and to Christ, himself heir to a once splendid throne, and see in every land, in every age, the sons of wealth and men of proud, patrician birth championing the cause of the poor and the oppressed, I grow indignant at the constant assumption that Socialism's only hope is the helpless poor."

What this passage does do is to bring into strong relief the fact that the men, whose political tactics require them to deny the class struggle, are so conscious of the improvidence of their own position that, in order to cover it up, they are driven to deck themselves in borrowed feathers. Take each of the names referred to in the above quotation, compare the conduct of the men who bore them with the conduct of the men who quote them, and the Socialist position stands proven, while its adversaries stand convicted. The operation, it will be found in each case, is a repetition of the scene in the fable where the jackdaw is stripped of the beauteous feathers of other birds that it had stolen and was strutting about with.

Can any one imagine Tolstoi fishing for a political job, say as reporter for the Council of Knout-Swingers, by supporting a movement made up of Russian grinders of the faces of the poor? Can any one imagine William Morris fishing for a political job, say as reporter of the British mine owners, by supporting a movement made up of British fleecers of the workers? Can any one imagine Wendell Phillips fishing for a political job, say as reporter for a Northern "dough-face," by supporting the Douglass "progressive" wing of the slavery? Can any one imagine Tiberius or Gaius Gracchus fishing for a political job, say as reporter for a Council of Roman Senators, by supporting a movement backed by greedy Roman land sharks? Can any one imagine Christ fishing for a job, say as a reporter of a Sanhedrin, by supporting a political intrigue set on foot by a set of would-be Pharisees? The thing is impossible. Whatever the

President's campaign of the capitalist parties was conducted in '92 on the tariff. Democrats claimed that the existing high tariff would send the country to the damnation bow-wows, and the country needed right away a low tariff. The Democratic President was elected, he forthwith called a special session of Congress and sent a message, to what effect? To the effect that a new tariff law be enacted? No. To the effect that the finance laws be amended? Congress met and did as it was bid.

At the very next Presidential election the capitalist parties divided on the money question. The syndicate candidate of the gold bugs beat the syndicate candidate of the silver bugs. Thereupon a special session of Congress was called, and McKinley sent a message, to what effect? To the effect that our finance laws be rectified? No. To the effect that the tariff laws be changed and raised? Congress met and did as it was bid.

Tis time this pickpocket trick of political chicanery be ended!

economic or social class, to which these, and many more such, great historic figures originally belonged, they broke away from the surroundings, they fought the traditions, they fought the interests of the class that they recognized to be wrong, and uncompromisingly, self-sacrificingly, they planted themselves on the class interests of the class whose emancipation they sought.

The contrast presented between these great figures and the men who quote them to cover up their own crooked jumps illustrates the wisdom of Socialist tactics to trust none who does not squarely stand upon the class interests of the proletariat—a wisdom that can not be blurred except by the borrowed feathers with which such men as Reporter G. C. Clemens seek to deck themselves when they quote the Wendell Phillips, the Gacchi, etc., but a wisdom that shines forth all the brighter when these jackdaws stand stripped of a halo that is a standing rebuke to them.

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, has been forced to resign. This was the upshot of a conflict between him and his Board of Trustees. He believed in and advocated the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, and they did not. That this conflict should have arisen is nothing odd; the oddness of the incident lies in the reasons given by the Trustees for the stand they took.

The Trustees maintain that the money question is dividing the people in two hostile camps: consequently, hold they, a College Professor should not strike an attitude to increase the irritation; the Trustees aver that some large donations had been as well as promised to the University, but had not been given because of President Andrews' attitude; consequently, say they, his attitude was injurious to the establishment. Nor are the Trustees alone in justifying President Andrews' expurgation with the above reason: all the gold bug capitalist papers that express themselves upon the subject, so far as we have any knowledge of, give the same grounds, make the same arguments, and adopt the same conclusions.

This is a curious fact.

Far be it from us to join the jackal howl of the silver mine barons' press, to the effect that the treatment of President Andrews is an "act of czarism," an "infraction of free speech," an "abuse of power," or, as a Western silver bug paper puts it, "an act of tyranny that cries to heaven perpetrated upon American freedom."

That Mr. E. Benjamin Andrews should not be the presiding genius over an institution of learning, is an opinion we have long held; many a year ago we proved his unfitness for his post, being ignorant in the elements of political economy—a branch for which he had a predilection in a degree that was in direct ratio with his ignorance of the subject. Mr. Andrews' views on finance are absurd. It is not too much to demand of a College President that he be a man of scientific training, especially in the department in which he attempts to lecture. Did the Trustees of Brown University say: "This man is ignorant, unfit for his post; we must get rid of him?" Did they, in short, put their disapproval of his conduct upon his incapacity? Had they done so, they would have been right. But they did not. The stand they take amounts to this: "A College President may be fit or unfit as a superintendent of learning; he may hold to nonsense or to sense; that affects our judgment of him as little as whether his eyes be blue or grey. What does affect our judgment is whether he can attract donations. The university is not here to give out learning; it is here to rake in donations. Can a President cause donations to flow this way, then he is our man; can he not, then out he goes."

This is the curious fact that this E. Benjamin Andrews episode brings out clearly. A fact that constitutes the corner-stones on which most of our universities and colleges are reared, a fact that marks them ulcers among the many ulcers that capitalist—gold and silver bug—society breeds, and that festers on our body social.

Congress has adjourned. Let the parallel be drawn between this McKinley or Republican extra session, and the Cleveland or Democratic extra session of four years ago.

The Presidential campaign of the capitalist parties was conducted in '92 on the tariff. Democrats claimed that the existing high tariff would send the country to the damnation bow-wows, and the country needed right away a low tariff. The Democratic President was elected, he forthwith called a special session of Congress and sent a message, to what effect? To the effect that a new tariff law be enacted? No. To the effect that the finance laws be amended? Congress met and did as it was bid.

Facetiously, unpatriotically and otherwise un-Americanly, the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon," refuses to join the cry methodically set up by the capitalist press that prosperity has actually arrived, and it is wrongheaded enough to say:

The wave of McKinley prosperity arrived with such force that it caused a reaction. The business world was not prepared for it, the shock was too great, and therefore factories and mills are shutting down just to make sure we are not dreaming.

Because Socialism stands upon the scientific and obvious principle that, unless the material needs of man are satisfied, his moral and intellectual powers can not expand; because of this, the San Francisco, Cal., "Monitor," a religious paper edited by some priest or parson, declares that, according to Socialism,

"man is an animal, and nothing but an animal."

The fact is not mentioned in any archeologic work, that we are acquainted with, nor have we run across any mention thereof in any of the several exegeses that we have looked into, but we feel quite sure that in the lineal precursor of this "Monitor," supported by Pharisee shekels, in the interest of Pharisee rule, the lineal predecessor of this "Monitor's" editor must have published the following comment on a certain memorable event in Palestine:

"Jesus of Nazareth held yesterday a mass meeting in the mountains; He claimed it was a prayer meeting; but, instead of going ahead and doing nothing but praying, he filled the stomachs of his hearers with fish and bread. This man's idea evidently is that man is an animal, and nothing but an animal. Of course, from the premises His conduct is logical; but ye Pharisees maintain that man is something more than an animal; we pray only and we never eat. Upon this superior and highly moral principle is reared the Pharisee principle, against which the Jesus of Nazareth principle is in conflict, but ours is bound to prevail."

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

To judge by an article from the Rev. B. L. McElroy, of London, O., in the New York "Independent," a new luminary has risen over the horizon of "pure and simpledom." It is a feature of "pure and simpledom" to lie recklessly; among its most vicious lies are its claims of what the "union" has done for the workers. To judge by these claims, the workers must now be living in clover—what else can be the conclusion of such innumerable claims as one hears about "raises in wages?" Gompers, O'Connell, of the Machinists; McGuire, of the Carpenters; the McBrides, of the Miners; Prescott, of the Compositors, etc., etc., have traveled over the country announcing these claims; if one-quarter of them were true, the workingmen in the unions of these worthies must now be summering in villas in the mountains or on the seashore, and having good bank accounts to start housekeeping in the winter. The Rev. B. L. McElroy now twitters the identical song. In his "Independent" article upon the miners' strike he says:

"As a class, coal miners do not need sympathy. For the most part they are vigorous, well paid, well fed and happy. At a certain mine in Illinois 75 per cent. of the men have their homes, and some keep cows, horses and carriages; another mining locality has several retired miners, who are quite well-to-do."

Were it not that, just now, all the above named "pure and simple" labor fakirs are howling for contributions for the distressed miners, and are justly retailing the pitiful condition of these workers, one would feel inclined to believe that the "A. F. of Hell," as its Higlish borganizers justly call the thing, will forthwith engage the Rev. B. L. McElroy, of London, O., as an organizer to rope in unsuspecting workers into "pure and simple" unions, and there wheelie their pennies out of them with the cock-and-bull stories of "what the pure and simple union has done for the men." Surely the Rev. B. L. McElroy could give points in lying to the Gompers, O'Connell and other adepts.

We fear, though, that the Rev. B. L. McElroy will not have a "call" to that pulpit. He has chosen his time ill to attract the attention; having accomplished that, he would wade right in and preach Socialism (?) with a vengeance. With such an introduction the Comrades present were anxious to hear what was the nature of this "American" or "Christian" Socialism. In due time they heard the following doctrine expounded:

"The individual, like the most of his ilk, did not attend our meeting in the hope to learn something. He came to inform us that WE were on the wrong track. He said that when HE preached Socialism (?) he never told his listeners that he was a Socialist, for then they would refuse to listen. Therefore he would tell them that he was a free silver Democrat, or a Populist, in order to attract their attention; having accomplished that, he would wade right in and preach Socialism (?) with a vengeance. With such an introduction the Comrades present were anxious to hear what was the nature of this "American" or "Christian" Socialism. In due time they heard the following doctrine expounded:

"Unhappy 'Debs' Party!" It is scraping the country clean of all its refuse, and gathering all such material into its fold. Even the Anarchists are flocking to it.

It is a curious fact.

The San Francisco "New Charter" is doing good work in knocking down rainbow-chasers. In answer to the "Common Causes" notion that "the blow that knocks out Hanna in the coming Ohio campaign will be felt from centre to circumference of plutocracy," the "New Charter" lets its hammer down thusly:

"Anarchists ought not to place any hindrance in the way of the new movement; on the contrary, they ought to join it."

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen," in commenting upon the political labor convention recently held in Denver, and at which the platform of the Socialist Labor party was adopted in full by a vote of 41 against 7, remarks well:

"As might have been expected, there were a few persons in the convention who were opposed to Socialism, and who made a weak attempt to stem the tide that has set in against capitalism, silver or otherwise. After the vote on platform, one woman and five men, among whom were two editors of alleged labor papers, withdrew their credentials and departed amidst derisive laughter. The bolters afterward held a little convention of their own and started a 'Direct Legislation League,' which will be 'noz-partisan.'

The last number of the "Brewers' Journal" contains an editorial which amounts to repudiation of the S. L. P. On what ground? Why, simply because the S. T. & L. A. refuses to die, and insists in making the life of the fakirs a burden to themselves. Thus this paper claims to oppose "pure and simpledom" and to favor political action, and (Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!), it hangs on to the A. F. of L.

So also at the recent picnic given by our Sections here, for which we hired a "union" band, therefore our surprise was great when the first "union" musician who appeared on the grounds was not only a scab musician, but also a young capitalist cigar manufacturer, who employs about 70 girls, and is boycotted by the A. F. of L. Here was an object lesson. Pure and simpledom crieth out for the union label, and then advertiseth scab goods and employeth scab labor. But "there ate others."

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The pure and simple organization "par excellence," and, like all other crooks, fights the S. L. P., and takes up most of its space with vile denunciations, for some of which its former editor has been convicted a libeler, and is now a fugitive from justice.

The S. L. P. in convention assembled, fully endorsed the organization of the S. T. & L. A., and from that moment the latter ceases to be the work of one or several men. It is now the twin brother of the S. L. P., organized to revolutionize the stagnant American economic organizations, just as the S. L. P. will revolutionize the political organizations, and as such has not only a right to ask but to demand the support of every true and loyal Socialist.

As the matter now stands the Brewers' Union opposes as an adversary pure and simpledom, but still affiliates with a pure and simple organization; again, the Brewers' Union claims to be Socialist, but at the same time condemns the only trade union organization that is built strictly on Socialist lines. Where is the logic or tactics of such action? So much for the above subjects.

The PRESS COMMITTEE.  
(American Section.)

Louisville, Ky., July 23.

"man is an animal, and nothing but an animal."

The fact is not mentioned in any archeologic work, that we are acquainted with, nor have we run across any mention thereof in any of the several exegeses that we have looked into, but we feel quite sure that in the lineal precursor of this "Monitor," supported by Pharisee shekels, in the interest of Pharisee rule, the lineal predecessor of this "Monitor's" editor must have published the following comment on a certain memorable event in Palestine:

"Jesus of Nazareth held yesterday a mass meeting in the mountains; He claimed it was a prayer meeting; but, instead of going ahead and doing nothing but praying, he filled the stomachs of his hearers with fish and bread. This man's idea evidently is that man is an animal, and nothing but an animal. Of course, from the premises His conduct is logical; but ye Pharisees maintain that man is something more than an animal; we pray only and we never eat. Upon this superior and highly moral principle is reared the Pharisee principle, against which the Jesus of Nazareth principle is in conflict, but ours is bound to prevail."

"B. J.—I now do see.

"U. S.—So seeing, you will perceive that the giving of dynamic significance to the purely static principle that "political power follows naturally but does not precede economic power,"

1st—Unhistoric and unscientific; and

2d—is equivalent to barring all chance of proletarian emancipation. It being an economic law of capital that the smaller capitalist can not stand up against the bigger one and is bound to lose his economic power, it follows that the proletarian, who already are stripped of all economic power, cannot hope to gain this under the capitalist system. Unable to gain that, they could never gain political power, if it were true absolutely that economic power must precede political power. The bosses like to cultivate this notion; the "pure and simple" advance it in their stupid motto "Fight Capital with Capital." If the notion could only prevail

Capital would remain safe on its usurped throne. But the notion will not prevail. The S. L. P. will hammer it into pulp. It will fire the proletariat to put forth that political effort that is requisite to overthrow the social system that deprives them of economic, and, consequently, of political power, and to set up that social system under which they will enjoy political through the assumption of economic power.

B. J.—I see a third conclusion.

U. S.—Which?

B. J.—That really my "original thinker" is but an "original mutton-head."

The Klondike should not be lost sight of. It is illustrating no end of truths.

It is a gigantic object lesson of the insanity of our social system. Thousands of people are flocking thither, and many more would like to. What is their hurry? Are there hats, coats, boots and shoes, bread, housing-food for the body; or are there books, art, literature, science—food for the hungry mind to be found? No. Gold is the only thing to be got there, and that can neither be eaten nor worn, nor yet can it satisfy the mind. But such is the nature of the mechanism of our social system that gold becomes the pivot on which our social system runs, it is the gate through which to reach physical and mental well-being, it is the sine qua non of existence—with it, there is bread, there is moral elevation, there are Parsons and priests to preach and give solace to those who need such solace, there are lecture rooms, colleges, theatres, for those who prefer that

## A CORRESPONDENCE.

The below correspondence, between Comrade O. M. Howard, of Medford, O. T., and Mr. Henri W. Young, Popocratic State Senator of Kansas, and editor of the *Independence*, Kan., "Star and Kansas," speaks for itself.

It is published herein for two reasons: First, for the sake of the light itself throws on many a point of interest; and second, because it starts many a point that we shall use as the basis for some future remarks. For both reasons it should be carefully read. Here it is:

Medford, O. T., June 23, 1897.

Senator Young:

I have just read an article copied from your paper that made me hot, and my first inclination was to sit down and give you "some hot stuff" that would make you want to swear as badly as I did when I finished reading your article, which was on the subject of "Fusion and the Nashville Convention." In the outset you say: "Personally I am a Socialist." This is not what made me hot—it rather pleased me, but when you boldly declared that "the measures the Populist party advocates I consider only half-way reforms," and then went on to defend the party in its course in the last campaign; asserted that the Democrats aligned themselves in support of more Populist principles than the Populist party could have hoped to get enacted into laws in a generation—called all those not taking your view of the matter "demagogues, who want to use the Populist party to further their own selfish ambitions;" extolled Bryan and condemned McKinley; asserted that the Democratic party had taken advanced grounds, and what we could do by standing by the progressive Democrats; practically recommended fusion and condemned the Nashvilleites, then I felt like saying "D—m such Socialists." What you evidently intended to say was: "I am a Socialist in principle, but haven't got the backbone and moral courage to be a Socialist in reality." Your article is convincing proof that you have no more right to call yourself a Socialist than an infidel has to call himself a Christian. You can no more be a Socialist and advocate your silly "reforms" than you can be a Christian and uphold infidelity. You have evidently not gone far enough to know that you can no more reach Socialism by "reforms" than you can go to heaven on a rope-ladder. Socialists are not "reformers"; they are revolutionaries. You can't have a change in the form of government without a revolution, and consequently, cannot be a Socialist without being a revolutionist. You may say: "Oh, a person can be a Socialist without belonging to the Socialist Labor party." I say you in the same sense that a man can be a Christian without belonging to a church. You speak favorably of Bryan and his followers, as if they were "headed towards Socialism." There is where you show your ignorance and establish the fact that you know nothing of the aims, accomplishments, the well-defined course of scientific Socialism.

**Mr. Bryan has publicly said:** "I am no Socialist," and in his New York speech virtually made a bid for plutocratic support by saying, in effect, "We do not propose to change existing forms; the accumulation of wealth will continue to be the main incentive to honest effort." Not only this, but he virtually insulted every true Socialist in his speeches. Yet such so-called "Socialist" as yourself have the gall to stand up and say that Bryan was more entitled to Socialist votes than McKinley!

I make no defense of the cause of the Nashvilleites, but I am quite sure many of them are at heart better Socialists than you are. You evidently expect to profit by the union of reform forces, which gave us a victory last fall." Your so-called victory is a delusion and a fraud, and when you become a class-conscious Socialist you will clearly see it. The Nashvilleites recognize the fact that the strength of the Omaha platform was its Socialistic features, and declaring against office holders having any hand in making nominations or conducting conventions. They also know no reform party can live that will fuse with either of the old parties even for "concession," attributed to the Chicago-Bryan convention. In so far, consequently, they are tactically nearer Socialism than you are, for the Socialists never entertain a fusion proposition of any kind. You are right in saying Populist principles are only half-way reforms—that is, they only demand about half what is really wanted by the dissatisfied people who call themselves "reformers," but when you express yourself as believing that the Populist party was headed in the right direction you are as badly mistaken as when believing a man can be a Socialist and still advocate "reforms," fusion, free silver and other relics of barbarism. No Socialist would be guilty of making such breaks as you have, and before you again announce yourself a Socialist I advise you to read Karl Marx, William Morris, "Merrie England," De Leon's address on "Revolution and Reform," the New York *PEOPLE*, and many other documents that you can obtain of the Socialist Labor Party News Co., 181 Williams street, New York. I have no doubt that you have read some of them, especially THE PEOPLE, but you have evidently overlooked the very things you should have read. You can also procure a red card of the Executive Committee at the same address, if you can get a Socialist to recommend you, and will promise to stand by Socialism and eschew all nonsense and rainbow chasing. Then when you assert that you are a Socialist you can show your colors and people will believe you. Until then I object to you disgracing Socialism by your writings such as I have referred to, and deceiving people by claiming to be a Socialist.

This may be too hot for you now, but the day is not far distant when you will admit that it should have been several degrees hotter, and if I succeeded in getting you to thinking and getting yourself on the right track I will consider I have done my duty. Respectfully,

O. M. HOWARD.

Independence, Kas., June 30, 1897.

O. M. Howard, Medford, O. T.

Dear Sir—I am just in receipt of yours of the 29th, and I thank you for your very candid criticism of my article because I think you are entirely honest and well meaning.

I hope I did not need it to "set me to thinking," as I have been doing a good deal of thinking along the lines of your letter, and perhaps may have some little right to my own opinion, even though it be unlike yours.

In my opinion, the most narrow,

bigoted and unreasonable politicians in

the country are the members of the So-

cialist Labor party. Of course I thank

you for your invitation to become a real

Socialist by getting a red tag (and wear-

ing it, I presume) but I have never yet

found it necessary to label myself to

make it known where I stood, and when

I stepped out of the Democratic party

I determined to never wear a party

collar again. I shall continue to believe

in Socialist principles and do those

things that I think will hasten the era

of the Co-operative Commonwealth, no

matter how much it irritates men like

you for me to do so. I am not aware

that men who believe as you do have

any copyright on the word; and I think

that Fabian Socialists have just as good

a right to the name as the impractical

and bigots of the Socialist Labor party.

You use the same expressions and are

just as narrow in your criticisms as Mr.

De Leon, whom you seem to admire so

much. Socialism isn't a matter of

classes, and when a man talks of being a

"class-conscious" Socialist it seems to

me that he is talking rot.

Of course you have a right to think

that neither the Populists nor the Bryan

Democracy are "headed in the right di-

rection," but the trusts and syndicates,

the millionaires and the oppressors of

the people fought Bryan in a way to in-

dictate he was not "headed" to suit them.

You say that Socialism is revolution.

I think it is evolution, and that we can

only get towards it step by step. If a

bloody revolution comes as a result of

the present Anarchistic system of cap-

italism, I do not expect conditions to be

better, but the rather worse for the

people. To educate a nation up to the

principles of Socialism is not a work

that can be done in a day or a genera-

tion, and until human nature is a good

deal improved the ideals of Socialism

are in the dim future.

Yours truly,

H. W. YOUNG.

P. S.—I have got beyond the point

where I "want to swear" when criti-

cised.

Medford, O. T., July 16, 1897.

Dear Senator:—Yours of June 30, in

reply to mine of the 29th, duly received.

As to your right to "your own opinion"

I will not dispute, but whenever, how-

ever or wherever "your own opinion" is

shown to be erroneous and false, I claim

that you must, of necessity, be dis-

honest to hang on to "your own

opinion" after you know the truth. One

great trouble with us, Senator, is that

we have been taught lies from our youth

up, and, being thus educated, we meet

the truth every day of our lives and re-

padiate it, deny it, and spit in its face,

and all this because we have been

taught that we "have a right to our own

opinion," no difference how erroneous

or absurd. I admit that we are all alike

in this respect, but every man whose

heart and mind are right should accept

the truth and abandon his own opinions

as soon as he is convinced that his

opinions are false.

I did not miss my guess when I as-

serted that you "knew nothing of the

aims, accomplishments, tactics, prin-

ciples and well-defined course of sci-

entific Socialism." Your "opinion" that

the "most narrow, bigoted and un-

reasonable politicians are members of the

Socialist Labor party" is an *af* as

the idea you have gotten into your head

that you are a Socialist. Here you come

face to face with the TRUTH, Senator,

and while I do not ask you to take my

word for it, I do beseech you to investi-

gate until you can intelligently decide

for yourself. I freely admit, Senator,

that we have got to live and learn, that

truth crushed to earth will rise again,

and that time at last sets all things even-

consequently, we should be just as care-

ful in forming "opinions" as we are in

avoiding "rough on rats" when we de-

sire to take a dose of salts. I also freely

admit that I had the good fortune or

misfortune, whichever you choose to term it, of passing through the same

stages of "evolution" from a half-baked

"reformer" to a class-conscious Social-

alist some two years ago that you are in

right now. I, too, while fascinated with

the principles of Socialism, held the

"opinion" that the New York Socialists

were bigoted, tyrannical and unreasonable,

and their plain but forcible manner

in dealing with fakes, fanatics and

fools did not meet my approval. I was a union printer and Knight of Labor, and, of course, thought

them bigoted tyrants when they shot the

truth into me as with a double-barreled

repeating howitzer. It was the "hot stuff," and bitter to take, but, like

the man testing an electric shocking

battery, every time I came back I could

stand a little more, and finally became

so charged with the TRUTH that I

passed the "shocking" point. I felt that

I owed them a debt of gratitude, and

could never pay it without buckling on

the armor, getting a "red tag," and

going out to help them save other poor

mortals whose hearts are right, but who are

blindly following the blind. Hence,

I hope to be able to cause the scales to

fall from your eyes as they caused them

to fall from mine, and you ought to be

thankful for this assistance, as it may

be the means of getting you on the right

track much sooner than if you had no

personal advisers.

It is a mistake, Senator, to call these

men politicians—that is, in the sense

the term is usually understood and used.

They detest and denounce the

rotten politics of America and all other

countries. They are not in the Socialist

Labor party for office, personal gain or

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## PARTY NEWS.

**Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.**

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N.Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary M. S. Hayes, 113 Champaing St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive.

Meeting of July 27th, with Comrade Moore in the chair. The financial report for the week ending July 24th shows: Receipts, \$22.75; expenditures, \$39.62; deficit, \$16.87. Section New York having relinquished the management of the Labor Lyceum, the National Executive Committee takes that institution in charge, and appoints a committee to conduct the same, with L. A. Malkiel as treasurer of the house.

A communication is received from the National Board of Appeals, to the effect that the appeal of Edward Henckler, against his expulsion by Section New York, has been decided adversely. Section Chester, Pa., reports the expulsion of Gustav Bachford for conduct unbecoming a member.

Comrade Kleinard reports the reorganization of Section Salineville, O. He is very successful in gathering signatures for the nominating petition of the Ohio State Committee. Comrade Carless has organized a Section in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and reports good work in various towns. Comrade Hickey has organized Sections in Peekskill and Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Had a good meeting in the latter place, and is going to push the work in other places in Orange County, N.Y. Charters were granted for the aforesaid Sections, and in addition one to a Section of Lithuanians in Minerville, Schuylkill County, Pa., upon application sent in by the Pennsylvania State Committee.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

**New York.**  
To the Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York.

**COMRADES:**—All class-conscious wage-workers fully realize that there can be no improvement of their condition under capitalism, and that they must place all their hopes of early betterment and final emancipation in the steady growth and ultimate triumph of Socialism.

Again, they all look more especially to the Socialist movement in the metropolis for manifestations of strength and progress, which they may use as object lessons in their propaganda work throughout the country. For this is, of necessity, the chief center of proletarian agitation as well as the stronghold of concentrated capital. Motion here informs motion everywhere; and a Socialist victory here would inevitably seal the doom of capitalism on the American continent.

By consolidating under one municipal administration all the area now comprised in Greater New York, the capitalist politicians have themselves immensely simplified the conditions of the irrepressible conflict between the wage-working class and its oppressors. They have done away with boundary lines, which, ever so purely artificial, were a serious impediment to the welding into one mass and one interest of a proletarian body numbering nearly three million souls. They have created a power which in the hands of the class that will possess itself of it will prove of hardly less magnitude, and in certain respects of far more importance, than that of the national government. And they have made it not only possible but necessary for the wage-working class of Greater New York, united under the banner of Socialism, to take possession of that power, for its only alternative is now, more plainly than it ever was before, abject slavery or complete emanicipation.

Aware of its responsibility, and determined to do its duty, the Socialist Labor party is first in the field with a municipal programme and a full ticket. Its opportunities for educational agitation are only limited by the means at its command. It needs therefore, the substantial support of all progressive labor organizations and of every individual sympathizer. It needs also the active co-operation of men able to speak at public meetings, chiefly held in the open air, and of all those who, by distributing literature in abundance, canvassing their districts, supplying information, and otherwise doing practical campaign work, may contribute, within their respective spheres, to the advancement of the common cause. The names and addresses of all such willing workers should immediately be sent to the Organizer of Section New York.

Subscription lists have been issued, and the party confidently expects that your organization, imbued as it is with the true spirit of the labor movement and realizing the magnitude of the task before us, not only will make its own money contribution as large as possible, but will urge upon its members the necessity of circulating the said lists with commendable energy and making prompt returns to your secretary, through whom the sums thus collected will be transmitted to the Organizer of the City Executive Committee. All contributions will, as usual, be received in the party organs, namely, the "Volks-Zeitung," THE PEOPLE, the "Vorwärts" and the "Arbeiter-Zeitung."

**Fraternal.**  
**CITY-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** of Section Greater New York, S. L. P. L. ABELSON, Organizer, 64 E. 4th street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., held on Saturday, July 24, at 8 p.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

**RESOLVED.** Members of Section Greater New York, S. L. P. who join or

support the Debs party, known as the Social Democracy, shall be proceeded against as persons joining or supporting another political party.

For the General Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

N. Y. City.—At the last session of the Greater New York General Committee, the delegates of the reorganized 4th, 8th and 12th Assembly Districts were admitted, and the action of the Executive Committee in reorganizing these bodies was ratified by 53 votes against 6. A resolution upon the Debs party was adopted and ordered printed conspicuously; the same precedes this report. Other matters of internal concern were disposed of, among these it was decided to relinquish to the N. E. C. the management of the Labor Lyceum. A large number of new members was admitted to the Section. The General Committee adjourned at 12:30 in the morning.

### Calendar

of Organizations represented in Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings every fourth Saturday evening in month at 64 East 4th street.

Executive Committee meetings every Monday evening at 184 William street, Borough of Manhattan.

### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.

1st, 3d and 5th—Every 1st and 3d Monday in month at 455 West Broadway.

4th—Every Friday evening in month.

7th—Every 1st and 3d Monday evening in month at 137 7th avenue.

9th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 288 10th avenue.

6th and 10th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday evening in month at Rau's Hall, 414 5th street.

11th—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening at 436 West 38th street.

13th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 342 West 42d street.

14th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 238 East 10th street.

15th and 17th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month at 437 West 53d street.

16th—Every Tuesday evening in month at 98 Avenue C.

18th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month at 246 1st avenue.

19th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month in 849 10th avenue.

20th—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at 231-233 East 33d street.

21st and 23d—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at 19 Manhattan street.

24th—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening in month at 1059 2d avenue.

26th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday evening in month at 313 East 71st street.

28th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 1497 Avenue A.

30th—Every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening in month at 206 East 86th street.

31st—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday in month in Gessler's Hall, 1689 Park avenue.

32nd—Every Saturday evening at 304 E. 101st street.

33rd—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 2105 2d avenue.

34th and 35th—Every Friday evening in Webster Hall, corner 110th street and 3d avenue.

Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Branch 3—Every 1st and 3d Sunday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Bohemian Branch—Every 2d Monday evening in month at 313 East 7th street.

Socialist Liedertafel—Every 2d Monday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Jewish Working Women Society—Every Friday evening at 209 East Broadway.

French Branch—Every 2d and 4th Monday in the month at 470 6th avenue.

Hungarian Branch—Every 1st Sunday evening in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

West Side Agitation Committee—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening in month at 342 West 42d street.

**BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.**

American Branch—Every Sunday evening at 515 Fulton street.

Danish Branch—Every 2d and 4th Saturday in month at 205 Ewen street.

6th Ward Branch—Every Friday evening in month at 208 Columbia street.

8th Ward Branch—Every Wednesday evening at 126 33d street.

16th Ward, Branch 1—Every Friday evening at 46 Ewen street.

16th Ward, Branch 3—Every 1st Wednesday evening in month at 205 Ewen street.

17th Ward Branch—Every 2d and 4th Saturday evening in month at Eckford Hall, corner of Eckford and Calmyer streets.

19th Ward, Branch 2—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at 83 Bartlett street.

21st Ward, Branch 2—Every Monday evening at 43 Ellery street.

21st Ward, Branch 3—Every 4th Wednesday evening in month at 874 Park avenue.

22d Ward, Branch 1—Every Saturday evening in Turn Hall, corner of 16th street and 5th avenue.

25th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Saturday in month at 1766 Fulton street.

26th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Tuesday evening in month at the corner of Liberty avenue and Wyona streets.

26th Ward, Branch 2—Every Friday evening at 93 Thadford avenue.

27th Ward, Branch 1—Every Monday evening at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue.

28th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday evening in month at 257 Hamburg avenue.

23rd Ward, Branch 3—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday evening in month at 394 Hamburg avenue.

### RICHMOND COUNTY.

Branch Northfield—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Wygant's Hall, corner of Jewett avenue, Port Richmond.

Branch Stapleton—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, Stapleton.

### New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, July 25.—The first open air rally by the Socialist Labor party for 1897 occurred last evening at the corner of Market and Elm streets, and was the most successful, in every way that has ever been held in this city. The crowd was so large that Market street was blocked, and it was difficult for a single team to pass through. There was frequent applause. Forty copies of "Hard Times, The Cause and Cure" were sold.

Comrade Earle Payne acted as chairman and Comrade Henry Brunell as literary agent. Comrade Gordon addressed the people for one hour and forty-five minutes, and the best of it all was the crowd stayed.

The news that the great Amoskeag corporation, the largest cotton manufacturing company in the world, was to close down, throwing out of work 8,000 operatives, coupled with the news that the advance agent of prosperity had signed the tariff bill, no doubt added to the interest.

These meetings will be continued, and no doubt much good will result.

F. S. R. GORDON.

### PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

(A Correction).

The block system of dues in force with August 1, 1897, in the S. T. & L. A. meant that organizations with 100 members pay \$1 dues per month, and organizations with less than 100 pay 50c. per month, and not as published, that 50c. are to be paid for every additional 100 members over 100.

ERNEST BOHM, Secretary.

### General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

At the meeting of the General Executive Board last Wednesday W. L. Brower was chairman.

A committee of the Bohemian Butchers Union was granted the floor and requested that the resolution adopted by the S. T. & L. A. convention be enforced. The resolution urged all D. A.'s and L. A.'s to deal only in such shops displaying the card of this union. The boycott against bosses Schumacher and Levy & Beck is to be strictly enforced. The committee gave a detailed history of the strike in both shops, and how these bosses had succeeded with the aid of the Central Labor Union to organize the seven scabs employed by them into a union. This crowd, as is customary, received a charter from the American Federation of Labor, which charter belonged to a defunct bona fide butchers' union of ten years ago. It was resolved to issue an appeal to all D. A.'s and L. A.'s to enforce this boycott. The "Hlas Lidu" is requested to publish the matter.

The committee having charge of the ballot matter presented a draft. The secretary received instructions relative thereto.

It was resolved to issue the proceedings of the convention at 5c. a copy.

Relative to the Children Jacket Makers, No. 518, they were notified to pay up their arrearage to D. A. No. 49 by August 4, 1897, or else the charter will be revoked.

The committee which is to settle the grievance among the Musical Alliances will meet Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 8 p.m., 64 East 4th street. Musical Pro. Alliance No. 1028, Carl Sahm Club, Prog. Musical Union, Brooklyn, and Am. Prot. Musical Union must be represented.

The charter application from the Mine Workers' Union of Buena Vista, Pa., with 70 signatures, created a pleasant surprise.

D. A.'s Nos. 1 and 2 notified the Board that they had elected three delegates each to the Local Joint Executive Board.

The delegates to the late convention are hereby notified that the photographs are ready and can be ordered through the General Secretary at 50c. per copy.

The next meeting of the General Executive Board will be held Wednesday, August 4, 1897, at 64 East 4th street, at 8 p.m., and all members must attend punctually.

D. A. NO. 1.

### (CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate A. Rheinfeld, of the Winters' Alliance Liberty, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Labor Federation (D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A.), and delegate E. Leske, of the Ind. Bakers' Union, Br. 1, was vice-chairman.

The Arbitration Committee reported that proprietor Fuchs, of the Café Cosmopolitan promised to appear at the meeting of the said union this Thursday and explain his position. Action on the case was deferred until this Sunday.

The Picnic Committee reported that it was resolved to order 500 diamond cards in English and 200 in the Bohemian language. An advertisement shall be published in the "Hlas Lidu" once a week and continually for one week prior to the picnic. Two prizes are to be put up in competition, one a banner for the union which is numerically best represented by 6 p.m. at the picnic ground, and one for the union disposing and paying for the most tickets. No union shall receive both prizes. An invitation shall be extended to the following societies: Socialist Liedertafel, Urania Quartette Club, Yorkville Maennerchor, Turn Society Sokol, Soc. Dem. Turn Society, and Turn Society Vorwaerts.

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